

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.
JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
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AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway.—THE PANTOMIME OF THE WILLIE WILKINS.
STREET HALL, Fourteenth street.—GRAND NISSON CONCERT.
BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY.—OLD STRAW MAN OF NEW YORK—FOOTMARKS IN THE SNOW.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—MAN AND WIFE.
ROBERT THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—RIP VAN WINKLE.
FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE (Theatre Francaise)—MARIUS SHERIDAN AS JANE EYRE.
LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 Broadway.—MAJOR DE BOOTS—LAWSON-AMBLE-ALL.
WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street.—TWO ROSES.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th street.—JANUSCHKE AS DESEAD.
NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—LITTLE NELL AND THE MARCOTTE.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 23d st.—OPERA HOUSE.—LE PETIT FAUTE.
WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 23d st.—Performances every afternoon and evening.
GLOBE THEATRE, 728 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.—LUCIFERIA BOMBA, M. D.
MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—LADY AUBREY'S SECRET.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—LOUISA KELLOOG IN GRAND CONCERT.
TONY PATTER'S OPERA HOUSE, 291 Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—Comte Vessalius, NEROE ACTS, 54.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 65 Broadway.—NEDDY MINSTREL, FARMER, BUCKLE, & CO.
KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, No. 93 Broadway.—THE ONLY LEON—SWEETEST OF WILLIAMS, & CO.
HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—NEDDY MINSTREL, FARMER, BUCKLE, & CO.
BROOKLYN OPERA HOUSE.—WELCH, ROGERS & WATSON'S MINSTRELS—VIRGINIA PASTORINI, & CO.
BROOKLYN ATHLETIC, corner of Atlantic and Clinton sts.—DR. CORN'S GREAT DIETARY OF IRELAND.
NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN THE CIRCUS, ACROBATS, & CO.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE EXHIBITION.—EMPIRE CITY, Third avenue and Fifty-third street.
DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Sunday, October 9, 1870.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S HERALD.

- PAGE.
- 1—Advertisements.
 - 2—Advertisements.
 - 3—Paris: Vigorous Fire on the Prussian Outposts from the Forts; The Bombardment of the City to Begin Next Week; Sharp Engagement in the Vosges; German Attacks on the Forts of New Bismarck; German Forces Pushing into Normandy—Obituary—Murders in Massachusetts—Insanity of the ex-Superintendent of Brooklyn.
 - 4—The American Jockey Club: Second Day of the Fall Meeting at Jerome Park; A Magnificent Display: Brilliant Gathering of Spectators at the Course; Scenes at the Club House, the Grand Stand and the Quarter-Club; Five Splendid Races—Nathaniel Park: Third Day of the Autumn Trotting Meeting—Violence in the Bar—The Cassidy Alleged Murder—Fires for Last Week.
 - 5—Financial and Commercial Reports—Another Misplaced Switch—The Grand German Fair.
 - 6—Editorials: Leading article on our Era and the Growth and Development of Nationalities; Washington: Important Action by the Cabinet; Proclamation by the President—Amusement Announcements.
 - 7—Telegraphic News from all Parts of the World: Rome: Cardinal Cullen's Denunciation of Victor Emmanuel and Louis Napoleon—Paris Fashions—The Last Demi-monde Sensation—Academy of Music, Clara Louise Kellogg—Accident on the North River—A Charity Fair in Washington—Diamond Jubilee in Brooklyn—Shocking Intelligence—Business Notices.
 - 8—Advertisements.
 - 9—Advertisements.
 - 10—State and City Politics: The Relative Situation of the Contestants in the Field from a New Standpoint—Religious Intelligence—Marriages and Deaths—Advertisements.
 - 11—Advertisements.
 - 12—Advertisements.

MASSACHUSETTS FURNISHES a dreadful record of horrors this morning. Mrs. Bickford and her son, the latter aged ten, were found dead in their beds at Haverhill yesterday morning, and all the circumstances of the case lead to the conclusion that the woman killed her son and then herself in a fit of insanity.

THE FRENCH LADIES' BAZAAR.—The French ladies resident in New York, together with a number of American ladies, have organized a plan for a "National Bazaar," or fair, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the relief of the wounded and of other victims of the terrible war now raging in France. Charity knows no neutrality laws that can prevent the heartiest sympathy and most active co-operation for so noble a purpose. Doubtless a liberal response will be made by the community to the appeal of the French ladies and their American friends.

CITY RAILROAD STRIKES are variable in their termination. It appears that the Fourth Avenue Railroad Company compelled the drivers on that road to submit to their terms by employing other men from the country to take their places, while the "Del" Railroad Company had to strike their colors to the strikers by consenting to the demand for a few number of hours work in the day. If the green hands on the Fourth Avenue line do not damage more horses and smash more cars than the reduction in wages is worth the company will be very lucky.

BISMARCK DECLINES, as we have it reported, the offer of Bazaine to use his army for the restoration of Napoleon, if permitted to march out of Metz with the honors of war. The Prussian Premier may not doubt Bazaine, but is not so sure of the imperial loyalty of his army. Bismarck's mission from Metz to the Empress in England, and back again to Metz, will therefore probably go for nothing, and Bazaine will probably be compelled to surrender his army as prisoners of war. Bismarck evidently wants to have nothing to do with such French complication as that suggested in connection with Bourbaki, the Empire and Bazaine.

FROM PRESENT APPEARANCES, if the Germans do not soon begin the attack upon Paris, Paris will make a general attack upon the Germans. Von Moltke's plans have worked wonderfully for the Germans so far; but the winter is approaching, and the rains and mud of France may prove more than a match for Von Moltke. Even he, perhaps, from the difficulties and dangers of a winter campaign around Paris, is beginning to think of the advantages of the strategy of peace. At all events, in the prosecution of the war, he is now, with every day's delay, strengthening the arms of France and weakening the army of Germany.

War Era and the Growth and Development of Nationalities.

We live in an age which, in many respects, is peculiar. No such age has ever existed before. It is the age of the telegraph, the newspaper, the railroad, the steam engine and the thousand and many things of which the steam engine is the parent. It is the age of quick life, of broad views, of public opinion, of common sense. In this age we make little of time, little of distance, little of language, little of race, little of religion. We have conquered time, for we live years in minutes. We have conquered distance, for mountains and oceans are no longer barriers to thought and the interchange of ideas. We have conquered race, for the love of race is yielding to the love of humanity. We have conquered language, for the railroad and the telegraph have made a common language partly a fact and mainly a necessity. We have conquered religion, for on the battle fields of the present Christian soldiers keep watch and ward to give their Jewish comrades, if possible, a religious holiday. All old things are rapidly dying away. It is our happy privilege to stand upon the confines of a great and glorious past and of a greater and still more glorious future.

Within the memory of men still living what wondrous changes have taken place! Men still young, scarcely out of their teens, remember when Italy and Germany were very much, geographically, like a respectable Brussels carpet—every square foot representing a separate kingdom or a separate duchy. To-day the duchies and kingdoms of Italy and Germany have disappeared, and Italy has become a mighty kingdom and Germany has declared herself the most mighty of all existing confederations. Living yet under the shadow of the Ecumenical Council and alongside of the fact of Papal infallibility, we see the last throes of the temporal power of the Pope—a temporal power which goes back to the days of the Great Charles, the restorer of the Western Empire.

The sudden and forceful uprise of Germany, following so rapidly on the unification of Italy, or rather occurring simultaneously with it, suggests some thoughts which are not wholly without importance. No man who properly belongs to this generation and who has at all been attentive to the current of events and the tone of public sentiment, can have had any difficulty in foreseeing that Italy and Germany were bound to become units so soon as the sinful barriers which restrained them were removed. Thinking men could not hinder themselves from being carried back in memory to the times that immediately followed the downfall of the empire of Charlemagne. The Goths and Huns and Vandals ruined the western section of the empire of the Romans. But the Goths and the Huns and the Vandals could not build up—they could only destroy. It required the genius of the great Frankish monarch to gather up the fragments of the defunct empire and once more to give them unity. The Western Empire, however, which Charlemagne called into life depended too much on the genius of one man. When Charlemagne died the second Western Empire fell. Europe became chaos once more. The Pope alone gave apparent unity to the Western World. The German empire struggled to maintain the memory of the great King. France fought for a separate and independent existence. Spain awoke and found her beautiful country largely in the hands of the Mussulmans, and contended for her soil, her religion, her liberty. Italy, under the shadow of the Papal See and by means of her commerce and her happy municipal institutions waxed wealthy, developed art and science, and blazed with literary and artistic glory. The Tassos, the Medicis, the Michael Angelos, the Machiavellis and the rest make us look back with pride to the renaissance period of Italian history. England meanwhile had fought down her heptarchy and become one of the great and growing States of Europe.

It was not, however, until the sixteenth century that Europe really awoke from the sleep of the Middle Ages. Intelligence had grown and spread. The art of printing had made more or less common the knowledge of the great and glorious, but long buried past. Literature burst forth in Spain, in Italy, in France, in England. As yet there was no newspaper, and as yet the pulpit was ignorant. But the theatre had once more become the means of giving instruction to the masses. Spain, under Charles the Fifth, France, under Louis the Thirteenth and his great Minister Richelieu, England, under Elizabeth, reverted the tendencies of the times. The growth of power in England, in Spain, in France is traceable more or less directly to the growth of intelligence among the people. The thirty years' war was a fight between the dying past and the uprising forceful present. The youthful forces won and Europe took a new shape and entered upon a new life. Spain had become a great kingdom and could make the proud boast that the sun never set upon her territory. France had so developed under Richelieu and Mazarin that she was recognized as the great pivotal Power of Europe. England in her insular position had gradually grown to be a Power of the first magnitude; and after the defeat of the Armada began to put Spain aside as the first naval Power. Great Britain had become a unit. Spain had become a unit. France had become a unit. But Germany, spite of the so-called German empire, and Italy spite of all her genius, remained disunited and weak.

The wars of the First Napoleon give us a new point of departure in Europe. He saw what Italy wanted, and he gave Italy unity. He saw what Germany wanted, and he next attempted to give Germany unity. In the South, however, he was more successful than he was in the North. For a time Italy was one; but Italy was a dependency of the French empire. Germany would not have the unity which Napoleon was willing to give her. Napoleon and his grand but flimsy fabric fell, and the fall was great; but Germany was not yet a unit and Italy became once more a prey to division. Since 1815 we have had to wait for a united Italy and for the unification of Germany. The waiting has been long and weary. It was not possible that the great Italian people, who had preserved for Europe all the light of all the past, and who had given Europe the full benefit of a fresh point of departure, or that the great German people who for ages had been gathering up

thought and giving it forth in important forms, through her Goethes and Schillers, and Koraers and Kozebues, and Kant and Schellings—it was not possible that either of those great nationalities could be kept divided. We have seen the unification of both. But the unification of Italy and the unification of Germany, looked at in the light of our era, point to a grander union, which will know no difference in race, in language or in religion.

American Neutrality—An Important Proclamation.

At an extraordinary session of the Cabinet at Washington yesterday the Secretary of State submitted the draft of a proclamation, which was approved and immediately issued by the President for the information of all concerned, touching the obligations, at this important crisis in European affairs, of American neutrality. The proclamation prohibits the use of the bays, waters and harbors of the United States for purposes of war by belligerents (France and Prussia, for example), and declares that ships of war of either belligerent shall not leave any port of the United States within twenty-four hours after the departure of a merchantman of either belligerent; that war vessels of either belligerent shall not remain longer than twenty-four hours in any port of the United States unless for needed repairs and supplies; and that no vessel of war of either belligerent, after having entered one of our ports and left it, shall re-enter such port or another of the United States until after having visited a European port or a port of its own government. The making of our ports depots for supplying materials of war to belligerents is also prohibited, and the proper officers are instructed to carry out this proclamation.

This is substantially the law of neutrality proclaimed, but not impartially enforced, by England as her law of neutrality between the United States and the "so-called Confederate States" in our late civil war. That branch of it forbidding a war vessel of the United States from leaving a British port within twenty-four hours after the departure of a Confederate cruiser we considered at the time an outrageously one-sided neutrality in favor of Jeff Davis. The difficulty, however, was not in this law of neutrality, but in the recognition of our Confederate insurgent States on the same footing of belligerency as the United States. The concession of belligerent rights, in short, to our Southern insurgent States was the great offense of England, for the consequences of which she will yet be called upon to settle those Alabama claims. This twenty-four hour law in reference to the departure from this harbor, for instance, of a French vessel of war in chase of a departing German merchantman, as recent events have indicated, is necessary to prevent a practical blockade of the harbor by French gunboats against German merchantmen.

Upon this point, and in reference to the coming into and going out from our ports of the war vessels of France or Prussia, this proclamation simply declares the neutral rights and obligations of the United States. So, too, in regard to the "making our ports depots for supplying materials of war to belligerents," the proclamation is only an enforcement of the neutrality law of Congress of 1818. This law does not prohibit the exportation of arms to belligerents by private individuals; but how far this latest proclamation of the President on the subject will apply in the matter of "making our ports depots" of materials of war it remains to be disclosed. It may be contended that in publicly using a ship as "a depot" in this port we are using the port itself as a depot, and this may be the President's meaning. In any event, his proclamation will put an end to the blockade of German merchant steamers in this port by French gunboats—a presumption that has become offensive to American ideas of our neutral rights.

First Appearance of Janaschek in English Tragedy.

With all the other attractions of the stage and concert room just now we are to have the famous Fanny Janaschek in English tragedy. To-morrow night she will make her first appearance as an actress in English, at the Academy of Music, in Debora. Hitherto she has performed only in German, though that is not her native language. She attained the highest position as a German actress. The public of New York and of the other American cities where she performed some two years ago remember her superb acting. Indeed, no one who saw her is likely to forget the classic beauty of the action and splendid eloquence of this queen of tragedy. Every attitude might have served as a study for a Canova. Ambitions of attaining the same high position, or higher, in English, she has been studying our language for a year or more, with the view to act in English tragedy. And to-morrow night she makes the experiment. The result has to be seen, though expectation has been raised high and the public has been promised a great treat. Her success would give to the stage of America and England a brighter star, probably, than has appeared since Mrs. Siddons. Some of the very best performers in the United States have been engaged to act with Janaschek, such as Miss Fanny Morant, Mr. Mark Smith, Mr. A. H. Davenport, Mr. Walter Montgomery and others well known to the public. It is evident the manager has full confidence in obtaining the greatest success. Nowhere is real merit more appreciated or better rewarded than in this country.

THE MOST LAMENTABLE AFFAIR that we have recorded for some time is the murder of Miss Burston, a school teacher in Canton, Mass., by four boys of her school, they having stoned her to death. They have been arrested for murder, but, being minors, they cannot be hanged. And yet hanging, or a most unmerciful thrashing, is what the brutal little villains deserve.

BRADLEY'S READY RELIEF.—City Chamberlain Bradley has done a good thing for the poor clerks in the public offices by refusing to permit any "docking" of salaries for election assessments to take place in his office. The bills will be paid at the Treasurer's desk as presented. If any assessments are made the department making them must be responsible. Bradley will not father the job. This determination may bring some ready relief just at this moment to numerous public servants.

The Progress of the War—The French Upsurge.

The situation about Paris remains without material change. The forts keep up a vigorous cannonade on the Prussian lines, and the Prussians keep steadily to the work of getting their siege guns in place. It is stated that the bombardment will commence early in the week, and will be prefaced by a demand for the surrender of the city. The siege of New Bismarck, on the northeast, has commenced, and Glors and Soissons are threatened, more serious fighting at Metz is reported and the army in the East continues its march towards Lyons. Thus stands the credit balance of the Prussians.

On the French side the people have finally been aroused to a full sense of their desperate situation, and have come to it, not with the despair of women, but with a calm determination worthy of ancient Sparta. The volunteers are coming forward and swelling the ranks of the defenders. The reorganization of the armies is progressing rapidly. The people no longer fly before the Germans. They fight them. At New Bismarck a stubborn defence is made. At Soissons and at Lyons all the energy of the people is being put forth to repel the threatened assaults. At Pithiviers the Prussians have been defeated and the French have taken possession of the town. In the Vosges a severe engagement has taken place, and, although no certain victory has been gained, the French held their position against a superior force, when night put an end to the combat. These are the important credit balances for France, the proofs that there is yet organized vitality in the armies of the republic, that there are yet hope and resolution struggling manfully against the crushing disasters of the past six weeks. But there are other indications. The Franco-Prussians are at work. Every pass in the Vosges Mountains contains a bushwhacker. The rails of the Strasbourg Railroad, over which the enemy receives its supplies, have been torn up in places by the peasants, and the telegraph wires have been cut. The peasants of Normandy, expecting an invasion, have removed their grain and cattle further south, and are putting every obstacle in the way of the enemy. These are the indications which show the spirit of the people. The calm resolve to do earnest work has sobered down the mercurial element in Frenchmen, and the careless, good, easy peasants in the provinces, and the gay, light-hearted cavaliers in Paris have become Cromwellian soldiers in defence of the republic.

King William may possibly find that he is pushing success too far. Paris, three hundred years ago, sustained a siege against Henry IV. under circumstances to which the present are but trifles light as air. Two armies of nearly three hundred thousand men are forming in his rear. The policy of Moscow, which defeated the First Napoleon, is finding advocates among his desperate enemies. Germany herself is not all loyal; and his own troops, the victors of Gravelotte and Sedan and Strasbourg, are being manoeuvred with an apparent irresolution and lack of any defined plan that suggests seriously the idea that Von Moltke is indeed dead. May it not be well for him yet to stay his hand?

Financial Movements in the Religious World.

While the masses of our people are complaining of the heavy burden of taxation for the support of the government and the gradual liquidation of the public debt, it is astonishing to see with what avidity religious communities furnish the "almighty dollar" for the furtherance of their peculiar tenets. According to good authority the Methodist centenary effort of 1866, which was expected to realize but two millions of dollars, actually rolled up in cash eight millions and a half; and now the Methodists talk no longer of a five million subscription, but, as it is stated in the columns of a well informed religious contemporary, they quietly pray and labor for a ten million budget. The Universalist churches have voted to celebrate this their centenary year by a thank-offering of one million dollars, and already more than two-thirds of the amount have been subscribed. The United Presbyterians have solemnly recorded and publicly announced their resolve to give unto God a thank-offering of five millions of dollars, and there is no doubt the amount will be more than subscribed and paid in by the first of May next. Taking in connection with these Protestant donations the vast sums weekly given by the Roman Catholics to promulgate the Christian religion, and we have no doubt the aggregate will reach at least twenty-five or thirty millions of dollars, which the American people annually donate for the purpose of spreading the truths of the Gospel and the consequent enlightenment of mankind. With this vast amount of money invested in Christian works it may well be asked, how is it that crime flourishes so luxuriantly in our midst? Then other questions naturally follow. Is the money thus subscribed properly disposed of? Is not too much of it squandered in erecting gaudy palaces as places of worship, in feigning fashionable preachers, in missionary efforts among the heathen, which rarely meet a proper return, and which deprive our local heathen and street Arabs from the benefits which should flow from an overflowing religious financial exchequer? This subject might afford a fruitful theme for discussion in our pulpits to-day, and we hope some of our eloquent divines will take the matter earnestly in hand.

THE DISASTROUS FLOODS in Virginia are followed by the news of heavy floods in Australia again, with reports of a very destructive earthquake in the old shaly Italian district of Calabria, and of the breaking out again of a long extinct volcano in Southern California. The frequent recurrences in these last five or six years of floods, tornadoes, tidal waves, earthquakes and fierce volcanic eruptions, in both hemispheres and on both sides of the Equator, have given rise to serious apprehensions as to the stability of this little planet of ours; but when it is remembered that during the last five or six years the extension of the electric telegraph has brought the ends of the earth into almost daily communication with each other kind people may console themselves with the conclusion that after all these destructive perturbations above the earth and under the earth are probably no

worse or more numerous than they were in the good old times when it took six weeks or more to bring news from England and six months to hear from China.

Cardinal Cullen on the Affairs of Rome.

The Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin has written a letter upon the affairs of Rome and the present position of the Pope, of which we give the substance as received by telegraph. The opinion of Archbishop Cullen might be of some public importance if his views commanded any respect among the intelligent classes in Ireland; but as he is regarded by the people there with not more favor than any other extremist of the ultramontane school, his words are not likely to be regarded in Europe as of much value. The Cardinal goes a little farther than the Pope in his denunciation of Victor Emmanuel, whom he denounces, in pretty strong language, as "a hypocrite and something worse than a hypocrite." The Pope once excommunicated the King of Italy, but he good naturedly and in that broad spirit of charity which is the especial privilege of the Church, removed the dread sentence of excommunication when Victor Emmanuel was on the point of death. Cardinal Cullen threatens the King with Divine vengeance because he has taken possession of Rome, and as the Cardinal asserts, ordered his troops to bombard the Vatican and commit other atrocities in the Eternal City. We have not heard of any such order being issued. Neither have we heard of any outrage committed by the Italian soldiery. Probably Cardinal Cullen is better informed, but we very much doubt it.

Louis Napoleon comes in for a share of the Archbishop's invective. He says that the finger of retributive justice has followed the dethroned Emperor ever since he began to play false with the Holy Father. He charges that Napoleon prevented Austria and Spain from assisting the Pope by a threat of making war upon those governments. Upon the whole this manifesto of the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin is a very curious document; but it loses much of its interest from the fact that it will have no more weight than that available fiction, the Pope's bull against the comet.

A Good Opportunity For Reviving Opera Here.

We have mentioned the desire here to see the charming Nilsson in opera, and hope the public may be gratified. But that would only be for a short season. What we want and ought to have is opera of the highest order established in New York—to be an institution with us. And why should it not? Our great, rich and intellectual metropolis should not be without this most delightful and refining of all amusements. Nor is there any doubt of it being sustained if we had first rate artists. There is wealth, taste and liberality enough among our citizens to do this. See, for example, how Nilsson and other great artists succeed even in concert. But for opera one great star is not sufficient. There must be a good company, with all the accessories, such as they have in Paris or London, to make it a permanent success. The mistake *impresarii* and managers have made is in supposing opera could be sustained by one great star and that the American public with this would submit to a poor company. The people of New York appreciate the best music and performance as well as Europeans do. All the artists must be good to make opera permanently successful here.

The present time is most favorable for establishing opera. The country is at peace, and likely to be for a long period; it is rich and very prosperous; we are rapidly advancing in luxury and art, and New York is second to no other metropolis in extravagance and liberality. Europe is in the throes of a terrible war; Paris, where the first artists congregated and found employment, is encircled by hostile armies and about to be ruined. All Europe, in fact, is in a dreadful state of fear and anxiety; the war may spread and operatic artists may find it very difficult to get engagements, and there must be now a great many unemployed. Why do they not come here? Why do not enterprising managers bring them across the Atlantic? The splendid company Muzio engaged in Italy for Italian opera in Paris and the superb company of the opera comique of that city cannot perform there now, and may not for a long time. New York is the place for them. America is the country they should come to. The Atlantic is crossed like a great ferry nowadays. It takes but a few days to cross the ocean. Indeed, there is no reason why Mapleson, of the Opera House, London, or some other operatic manager, should not have his company engaged for New York as well as London, and change from one place to the other according to the season. Now is the time to begin such an arrangement, and, if properly carried out, opera of the highest order would become a permanent institution with us.

THE BRITISH WAR STRAMERS continue to seize Gloucester fishing schooners as if there were no heretofore, no reckoning day to come. They find apparently as rich a mine among the Yankee fishermen as their Albanians formerly found among Yankee merchantmen. As long as there is a fish in the sea to be caught Yankee fishermen will cruise for it, and as long as there is a quibble of law to warrant it, or a farthing to be made by it, English cruisers will seize these fishermen. We shall have no peace with Canada until we annex her. She is mad at us because we are better off than she is, and she will always be snarling, backbiting and making mouths at us unless we invite her home with us and give her the best room in the house.

OUR PARIS FASHIONS LETTER this week has been forwarded from a yacht off the French coast. Amid all her trials and tribulations, Fashion, strange to say, has not altogether forsaken the boulevards and promenades upon which she has for so long a period loved to exhibit herself. Not all the blandishments and wooings and enticements of more favored capitals, over which the terrors and the trials of war do not dominate, can win from Paris, a city now surrounded by a hostile soldiery, the changeful goddess of Fashion. True, there is a reticence in the present modes which corresponds to some extent with the martial surroundings and the warlike preparations now being made for the gallant struggle in defence of the most beautiful city of the universe.

WASHINGTON.

Important Action by the Cabinet—Proclaiming American Neutrality—Proclamation by the President—Belligerent Cruisers Not to Blockade American Ports—The President as Mediator Between the European Contestants.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8, 1870.

Important Action of the Cabinet—Proclamation by the President Regulating the Use of American Ports by Belligerent Cruisers. An extraordinary session of the Cabinet was called at noon to-day and continued in session about three-quarters of an hour. All the members were present except the Attorney General, the Postmaster General and the Secretary of the Interior—the latter named being represented by Judge Otto. Secretary Fish presented the following proclamation, which was approved and soon after issued by the President, prohibiting the use of our harbors by armed vessels of belligerents as points of observation or menace toward vessels in or about to depart from American ports:

Whereas, on the 23d day of August, 1870, my proclamation was issued enjoining neutrality in the present war between France and the North German Confederation and its allies, and declaring, so far as then seemed to be necessary, the respective rights and obligations of the belligerent parties and of the citizens of the United States; and whereas, subsequent information gives reason to apprehend that armed cruisers of the belligerents may be tempted to abuse the hospitality awarded to them in the ports, harbors, roadsteads and other waters of the United States by making such waters subservient to the purposes of war;

Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim and declare that any port, harbor or roadstead or other waters within the jurisdiction of the United States by the armed vessels of either belligerent, whether public ships or privateers, for the purpose of preparing for hostile operations or as ports of observation upon the ships of war, or privateers, or merchants' vessels of the other belligerent lying within or being about to enter the jurisdiction of the United States, must be regarded as unfriendly and offensive, and in violation of that neutrality which it is the determination of this government to observe. And to the end that the hazard and inconvenience of such apprehended practices may be avoided, I further proclaim and declare that from and after the 12th day of October inst., and during the continuance of the present hostilities between France and the North German Confederation and its allies, no ship of war or privateer of either belligerent shall be permitted to make use of any port, harbor or roadstead or other waters within the jurisdiction of the United States as a station or place of resort for any warlike purpose, or for the purpose of obtaining any facilities of warlike equipment. And no ship of war or privateer of either belligerent shall be permitted to sail out of or leave any port, harbor, roadstead or waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States from which a vessel of the other belligerent, whether the same shall be a ship of war, a privateer or a merchant ship, shall have previously departed, until after the expiration of at least twenty-four hours from the departure of such last mentioned vessel beyond the jurisdiction of the United States.

If any ship of war or privateer of either belligerent shall, after the time this notification takes effect, enter any port, harbor, roadstead or waters of the United States, such vessel shall be required to depart and to put to sea within twenty-four hours after her entrance into such port, harbor, roadstead or waters, except in case of stress of weather, or of her requiring provisions or things necessary for the subsistence of her crew, or for repairs, in either of which cases the authorities of the port or of the nearest port, as the case may be, shall require her to put to sea as soon as possible after the expiration of such period of twenty-four hours, without permitting her to take in supplies beyond what may be necessary for her immediate use; and no such vessel which may have been permitted to remain within the waters of the United States for the purpose of repair shall continue within such port, harbor, roadstead or waters for a longer period than twenty-four hours after her necessary repairs shall have been completed, unless within such twenty-four hours a vessel, whether ship-of-war, privateer or merchant ship, of the other belligerent shall have departed therefrom, in which case the time limited for the departure of such ship-of-war or privateer shall be extended so far as may be necessary to secure an interval of not less than twenty-four hours between such departure and that of any ship-of-war, privateer or merchant ship of the other belligerent which may have previously quit the same port, harbor, roadstead or other waters. No ship-of-war or privateer of either belligerent shall be detained in any port, harbor, roadstead or other waters of the United States more than twenty-four hours by reason of the successive departures from such port, harbor, roadstead or other waters of more than one vessel of the other belligerent; but if there be several vessels of each or either of the two belligerents in the same port, harbor, roadstead or waters, the order of their departure shall be so arranged as to afford the opportunity of leaving alternately to the vessels of the respective belligerents, and to cause the least detention consistent with the objects of this proclamation. No ship-of-war or privateer of either belligerent shall be permitted, while in any port, harbor, roadstead or waters within the jurisdiction of the United States, to take in any supplies except provisions and such other things as may be requisite for the subsistence of her crew, and except so much coal as may be sufficient to carry such vessel, if without sail power, to the nearest European port of her own country; or, in case the vessel is rigged to go under sail, and may also be propelled by steam power, then with half the quantity of coal which she would be entitled to receive if dependent upon steam alone; and no coal shall be again supplied to any such ship-of-war or privateer, in the same or any other port, harbor, roadstead or waters of the United States, without special permission, until after the expiration of three months from the time when such coal may have been last supplied to her within the waters of the United States, unless such ship-of-war or privateer shall since last supplied have entered a European port of the government to which she belongs.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-fifth.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

The President's Interest in the European War. Persons who have conversed with the President about the war say that he is anxious, if possible, to use his good offices to bring about peace between the two countries, believing our government would thereby be made stronger in the eyes of all the European nations.

The Penian Couvents. The pardon of General O'Neil and other Fenians is delayed in consequence of copies of the indictments under which they were indicted not having yet reached the Executive. Health of the Attorney General. Attorney General Axtell, who left here some two weeks ago in a very precarious condition of health, has almost entirely recovered. Accompanied by his confidential secretary, Mr. Pedrick, he went to Niagara Falls and Buffalo, and the change of air and scene worked wonders in a short time. In Buffalo he stopped with Mr. Spalding, a lawyer of eminence in that city. His complaint was what is called here "Southern bilious fever." He will return here next Monday and resume the duties of his office.